MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1879.

Academy of Music—Discret. Routh's Theatre—Le Fille is Muss, Angol. Broadway Opera House—The Strategists, Daly's Theatre-An Arabian Night. Fifth Avenue Theatre-II. M. S. Pinsfire. Grand Opera House-Our American Consin Nikin's Garden - Enchsutment. Park Theater - Frits to Ireland. Standard Theatre-Patinitia

Sen Francisco Minstrels-Broadway and 19th at. Theatre Comique - Mulligan Gards' Christma.
Tony Pastur's Theatre - Variety.
Luion Square Theatre - French Plats.
Wallack's Theatre - Estella. Advertising Rates.

Data and Sunday, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising large type, 80 cents, and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.20 according to classification. WERELY -36) cents a line; no extra charge for large Lype. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 6, 1879, was:

The Supreme Court.

Total for the week

When the Supreme Court shall have pronounced judgment in the case made up by agreement to test the constitutionality of greenbacks as legal tenders, how much nearer will we be than heretofore to a permanent decision? This court originally held, when presided over by Chief-Justice CHASE, who may be called the father of the greenback currency since it was first issued by him as Secretary of the Treasury, that the legal-tender quality of these notes was only temporary, justified by the extreme necessities of civil war, and that the Constitution recognized gold and silver alone as the currency for the payment of honest debts.

Had that decision been adhered to, specuincors and gamblers in stocks, and others engaged in wild ventures, would have suffered, but every solid interest would have gained confidence would have been established, and specie payments would have come without any interference of Congress in the great business of the country. No such crash as happened in 1873 could have occurred, because prudence would have become a general necessity, and, instead of expansion, everybody would have taken in sail as a matter of self-protection.

But that opinion of the court affected the pockets of great railroad and other corporations with debts to pay, and the difference between gold and paper was so large as to alarm the managers in regard to future dividends. In this emergency they applied to GRANT for relief. Two vacancies on the Supreme bench were to be filled, and they induced him to appoint STRONG and BRAD-LEY, both railroad attorneys, and known to be positively committed in favor of the constitutionality of greenbacks as legal tenders. The next step, of course, which had been planned in advance, was to get a case before the court, and reverse its own deci-

By this disgraceful means the corporations were enabled to cheat their creditors out of a third or a fourth of the debts due to them; the highest judicial tribunal was made an instrument of the fraud, and the President of the United States prestituted his trust to put money in the pockets of these railroad kings, who, not satisfied with levying high tolls on the community at large, insisted upon redeeming their obligations in a depreciated currency. What followed is familiar history.

All restraint was removed; rash speculamorning of September, 1873, the failure of JAY COOKE & Co. was announced, the bubble was pricked, and the whole thing collapsed. The responsibility for all the ruin that followed is directly traceable to GRANT, for if he had not packed the Supreme Court and had the original judgment upset, no such calamity could have come to pass.

And now it is proposed that this same At least this course is foreshadowed by the tion like that of John Brown. confident assertions of the Republican managers, who dictated the Judges that should he chosen for the Electoral Commission. and who put STRONG and BRADLEY upon it to aid in consummating the Great Fraud, as their votes had already reversed the decision that gold and silver were the only constitutional legal tenders for the payment of

What value can attach to any oninion of a court under such partisan and sinister influences?

Reno's Case.

Major Reno makes an ingenious series of defences to the charges brought against him in the Fort Meade court martial. He had been with the post trader's wife without insulting her, during the day before the supper, so, why should he have insulted her at the supper? Again, the exhilaration which the other members of the company strangely mistock for drunkenness, was caused by going from a cold porch to a warm parlor. As for the fight with Nicholson, that gentleman had stated his purpose to "knock the stuffing out of" him (RENO), and he was compelled to tap Nicholson with a billiard one in self-defence. Finally, as to the fright caused to Miss and Mrs STURGIS, by seeing Reno's nose flattened against the former's window, he happened to be out late that night, walking for exerrise, and by accident saw Miss STURGIS, in complete toilet, through the window. was such a pretty picture that he thought

there could be no harm in looking at it. Were this the first time that Major Reno had been put to the labor of ingenious explanations, in regard to his conduct, before a court martial, he would probably have the to the unreasonable doubts, both in the court and among the public. But it is not the first nor the second time.

In the inquiry into RENO's conduct at the battle of the Little Hig Horn, he was forced to a series of explanations, not only with regard to his conduct of the military operations, but also with regard to his use of a whoskey flack. In that case even some of his own witnesses suggested possible improve-

In the Fort Abererombie court martial of Major Ruyo, less than three years ago, he was compelled to explain away the charge of having made improper overtures to the wife of Capt. Brite, while that officer was at anr post, and of having afterward circu-

In this case his explanations, though ingenious, were not satisfactory, and he was sentenced to dismissal from the service. Mr. HAVES commuted the sentence to two years' loss of rank and pay; but in promul gating the order to that effect, Mr. G. W. McChary said distinctly that " Major Re-No's conduct toward the wife of an absent officer, and in using the whole force of his power as commanding officer of the post to gratify his resentment against her, cannot be too strongly condemned." The commutation was expressly put on the ground of past military services, and not on Major

Reno's explanations. Now, it is within the range of human possibility that in all these cases the true interpretations of Major Reno's conduct have been the ingenious ones which he bimself has suggested, and that all others were wrong. But in that case, he is one of the most extraordinary victims of circumstances known to modern history. And it is extremely doubtful whether his brother officers now trying him will consent that he should any longer continue in a career where he is made the football of so perverse a fortune.

They will also be likely, we should say, to doubt whether it is good for the service to have an officer in it who has been forced to so many series of explanations for conduct subjecting him to courts martial. In short. they not improbably will conclude that Mr. HAYES'S exercise of elemency toward Major Reno, in May, 1877, was misplaced, and that it would have been better, both for the service and for Major RENO, had the sentence of the Fort Abererombie court been allowed to stand.

John Brown and Abraham Lincoln.

The twentleth anniversary of the hanging of old John Brown was duly celebrated last Tuesday, here and elsewhere, by the colored people and their abolition friends of other days. A portrait of ABRAHAM LIN-COLN, draped by an American flag, graced the reading desk of Shiloh Church in this city, and, indeed, everywhere there was a curious commingling of LINCOLN and Brown. Yet Brown's politics and Lin-COLN'S were as far apart as the politics of two men could be who were really inspired by a common sympathy for the colored race. Brown believed that no power in heaven had ever deereed the slavery of one man to another, and there was no power on earth that could do it. made no account of statutes which purported to legalize the manacle or the fetter upon the limbs of any man not convicted of crime; and constitutions and laws were no obstacles in the path of revolution and liberation upon which he proposed to lead a band of heroic abolitionists like himself. He would cut through, with his rusty old sword, all the cobweb enactments respecting slavery, and he undertook his Virginia raid with a firm faith that the handful of unprovided men in his train would be made a majority by the presence with them of Almighty Gop, and so suffice to overbear all the powers, institutions, and traditions that stood in his way. Mr. Lincoln was an altogether different

type of man. He had physical courage, and

moral, too, in as high a degree as John Brown. But he was the most cautious of politicians and the most practical of states. men. He undertook nothing that he could reasonably hope to accomplish, and, as matter of historical fact, he did not set out to abolish slavery. The war was, to him, precisely what he said it was, a war for the Union. He determined to save the Union with slavery or without, just as it could be done at the least expense of blood and money. He was from his boyhood opposed to the extension of slavery, but he was never an abolitionist until the hour when he put his name to the Emancipation Proclamation, as a war measure, and then he became an abolitionist merely because he was a tion raged; fictitious values were imparted | Unionist. Up to that time his letters and to all property; worthless stocks were speeches, and his whole course of conrushed on the market, and bulled into fabu- duct, in and out of office, show that he entertained a dread of the consequences ceeded all experience, and railroads were of sudden emancipation, and when he took built into deserts. Finally, on a bright the step it was taken with rejuctance and as a choice between evils. His account of his feelings when, on his first flatboat trip to New Orleans in company with his illiterate cousin, John Hanks, he saw negroes chained and abused, proves that in the intense activity of his personal sympathy for the slave he was not a whit inferior to John Brown, but he would not have uselessly shed a single drop of blood for his lib court shall reverse its last decree, and by a eration. It is impossible to imagine circuitous route return to the first position. him organizing a scheme of revoluwaited until the tread of the armies by which his decrees were to be enforced could be heard in the remotest corners of the continent, and then, with the misgivings of a statesman who feels that he is about to disturb the established order of the world, he wrote his name to the immortal paper. What he would have said or done had he lived to see the course of events after the war we cannot tell; but that his mind was filled with forebodings is evident in all his speeches and writings. So much impressed was he in this way that he could see no safety but in the wholesale removal of the colored population, and until the very

plans of colonization and segregation.

last his mind was occupied with gigantic

The Bellevue Hospital Fire. The only person who can testify from observation as to the cause of Saturday night's horrible calamity at Bellevue Hospital, in which three children were burned to death and one very sick woman died during removal, is the night nurse of the out-pavilion. She saw flames bursting from the storeroon in the corner of the L-shaped pavillon, and rushed from the longer or woman's ward past this corner room to the shorter or

children's ward, to rouse the children. In this storeroom were kept lint, bandages, medicines, bed linen, and other articles of hospital use; there was no stove in it, and only one gas jet, whose flame was turned down low. Yet there the fire originsted, according to the nurse's testimony, and the looks of the burned structure confirm her story. How it originated is still a

But there is one matter about which there full benefit of all reasonable and perhaps is no mystery. Here was an out-pavilion of a city hospital, wide and well-ventilated, but a frame building, eighteen years old, dry as tinder, and fitted to blaze like tinder. as it did. In this had been put twenty-ning patients, sixteen women and thirteen young children-the latter ranging from infancy to ten years of age. It was a shanty not safe enough for the storage of hospital goods much less for human lives.

The main building has strong stone walls; mouts on his conduct, but he got the benefit i this miserable structure was the one place fit for a fire to rage in, and Saturday's vic-

Investigation may or may not discover insufficient watch/ulness; or that minor safeguards against fire were lacking; or that there was some delay in giving the alarm, or in responding to it. But the fact already lated stories derogatory to her character. | clear is that the building was unfit for the | interfered. Then the brakeman called a police-

uses to which it was put. It had already been condemned, and was to have been removed this winter.

The New Armory.

The pecuniary profit of the Seventh Regiment fair has not yet been figured up, but it is somewhere between one and two hundred thousand dollars, and will be sufficient to complete and beautify the new armory. A large amount of the fortune and fashion of the city has been visible there for three weeks, and the regiment has been praised on every hand. Everything that was touched by the men in gray turned into gold. Even the occasional journal of the fair yielded \$5,000-a marvel in the newspaper business. The financial success of the fair was in no small degree due to the lottery feature, which was cultivated to an unusual extent. Even the Cathedral Fair did not use the lottery more effectively. So long as such results can be had, and so long as police authorities wink, this approved kind of gambling will flourish.

A magnificent building is the Seventh Regiment's new armory. It covers an entire square, will cost half a million dollars. including the ground, and has a tower like a church. Indeed, it looks like the church of some popular preacher with a vast congregation to house; or like a great hospital, asylum, or other charitable institution. It is a much finer building, though, than Belle vue Hospital, the Almshouse, or almost any other of the public institutions for sick and indigent people. Half a million dollars is a great deal of money, and the Seventh is a well-drilled body of militia.

The Old Story.

On Saturday night a policeman found a middle-aged man lying, prone and sense-less, on the sidewalk. He spoke to him, shook him; we dare say he prodded him interrogatively with his club. The man

neither spoke nor moved. Our city readers do not need to be told the rest of the story. Of course the policeman took it for granted that the man was drunk, and dragged him off to the station house. Of course the intelligent sergeant in charge adopted the policeman's theory of the case, and made the usual entry in the blotter. The inert human being was carried into back room and dumped on the floor to sleep off his liquor. Presently, after an hour or two, the peculiar breathing of the supposed drunkard attracted somebody's notice. An ambulance was sent for, and he was taken to the hospital. Then it was ascertained that the policeman and sergeant had made a mistake. The trouble with the man was not whiskey, but a fractured skull. He died yesterday morning.

It is a very old story; it does not grov any more agreeable by repetition.

Senator Wade Hampton of South Caro lina should not use the term "Black Republicans" in speaking of men of his own race and color. It does not savor of conciliation.

Delegate Cannon of Utah is of the opinion that Haves and Evants are making more fuse about polygamy than there is any occasion for Of the 30,000 adult male members of the Mormon Church in Utah, not more than 4,000, he says, are practical polygamists. Moreover, while all true Mormons will continue to believe in polygamy as firmly as ever, they are not going. Mr. CANNON says, to violate the laws of the country by practising it. It remains to be seen whether the constituents and co-religionists of the politic Delegate from Utah will justify the confidence he expresses in their law-abid ing disposition.

Gov. McClellan of New Jersey seems to have deemed it consistent with his duty to keep his Secretary of State in office for a year after the discovery that that officer had been taking money out of the Tressury which he was not entitled to-about \$6,000 a year for three years. In 1876, after Mr. Kelsey's reappointment as Secretary of State, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the printing of the session laws yearly in about one hundred newspapers in New Jersey, directing the Secretary of State to furnish them with copies for the purpose, and giving him \$1,000 a year for the job. Last winter a committee of the New Jersey Editorial Association discovered that about \$7,000 too much had been charged to the account of printing the laws in each of the three previous years. Upon further investigation they found that Secretary Kelsey had put about \$21,000 in his pocket by way of paying himself for work which the Legislature had determined to be worth \$3,000. Under an old law he was author ized to charge by the folio for copies of documents furnished from his office. This, of course, meant written copies. But the copies of the laws were sent to the newspapers on printed slips, and \$1,000 a year was ample payment for the job. Nevertheless Mr. KELSEY has gone on since 1876 charging the State by the folio for sending out these printed slips, claiming that the Legislature could not decrease his fees during his term of office. But even if he can escape legal liability by this technical pleawhich seems doubtful-his action is improper upon its face; and if Gov McCrertay cannot make up his mind to discharge him, the Legislature ought to take cognizance of the matter as

soon as it meets. This is one of the abuses which explain why a State whose expenses twenty years ago, with a population of 670,000, were \$215,000, now spends \$1,723,000, or eight times as much, although her population is only a little more

than double what it was in 1860. The verses contributed by WHITTIER of Saturday to the dedication of Boston's copy of the LINCOLN Emancipation Group, will be likely to live with some of the most famous of his earlier days. They contain single lines that may become familiar quotations. The venerable poet's fire is still aglow in age.

This week is cattle week. Besides th fine exhibit of dairy cows at the American Institute, there is to be one of Durham Christmas eattle at Gilmore's Garden. It seems to be settled that city farm shows should be held in

On Friday evening Mr. George F. FISHER and two ladies under his care stepped upon the rear platform of the rear car of a through train on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. was no printed notice cautioning them not to do so, nor was any employee of the company on hand to give this caution. The train at once moved from the station. Then, to his surprise, Mr. Figure found that the door of the car was locked. He rapped again and again. The brakeman at the other end of the car paid no attention to him. He shouted to him; the brakeman remained deaf. Station after station was passed; each time when the train came to a standstill the rear platform remained over the open street. The ladies became nervous and frightened. The passengers inside pleaded with the brakeman to open the door. He re-fused. The train neared the station at which the party wished to leave it. Mr. FISHER pulled the bell rope; the brakeman promptly detached it, and the now thoroughly alarmed ladies were whirled on past their homes. Then their es cort, with commendable spirit, smashed a glass window, crawled through, and ordered the brakeman to let the ladies in. The other pas-sengers joined in the demand, "Did you smash that glass?" was the only reply youchsafed by the fool in uniform. Naturally Mr. FISHER lost his temper, and used language more vigorous than polite. The train drew up to a station. We will attend to your case," said the brake man, and he roughly shoved Mr. Fission out upon the station platform, Other employees came up and seemed disposed to take a hand in the maltreatment. The indignant passengers

man, and the policeman, despite an offer to pay for the broken glass on the spot, dragged of Part of Mahanoy Plane Staking into the Mr. FISHER to the station house, where he was promptly discharged. Meanwhile the station

released from their captivity. We take it for granted that both the surly brakeman and the stupid policeman will be dismissed. But this ought not to satisfy Mr FISHER, as it certainly will not satisfy the

agent had ordered the brakeman to open the

rear door, and the terrified ladies were at last

public. This evening the second international dairy fair opens at the American Institute, where ex-Gov. Horatto SEYMOUR, if in health, will deliver the prefatory address - a much better selection for the purpose than the contem-plated one of Mr. R. B. HAYES, who is an inveterate hanger-on at agricultural fairs. All the possibilities of the dairy will be presented at this fair-pats of golden butter, pans of rich buttermilk, baskets of select salt, pyramids and obelisks of odorous cheese, machines for milk ing, for churning, for cooling, for setting, for farm house, with fresh curds and whey, and in contrast with it the modern centrifugal steam butter maker, revolving two hundred times a minute. There will be cheese of sheep milk. goat milk, cow milk. There will be herds of milch cows and herds of bulls—indeed there is likely to be an unequalled display of choice dairy cows, short born and long born, foreign and domestic, from Holstein and Ayrshire, Guernsey and Connecticut, Jersey and New Jersey. The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, the Hon. Mr. Dorsheimer, and other dairy experts, will, from time to time, during the prescribed fortnight, eloquently show that cheese is might; and must prevail.

What did the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE of Brooklyn mean yesterday when he said he had in his hands" material enough to make a banquet for scandal mongers for the whole year," which had been given to him so that he could "fight fire with fire," and "show how very thin is the glass house of some who are pelting me?" If the queer and reverend doctor of Brookiyn divinity knows of any crimes perpetrated by his accusers, is he not bound in common honesty as a citizen, as well as a Christian elergyman, to make them public? What right has he to withhold the facts, and permit bad men to occupy places as Christian ministers? The mere allusion to what he has in his possession is an effort to procure a verdiet against his accuser without proper accusation or trial.

GILMAN, the released forger, will not lack friends, as the scenes in Norwich last week show. High life can now understand by experience why it is that in low life a tour in fail oes not alienate a released convict's old friends.

The announcement of the continuance of 'Pinafore" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is coupled with information that Mr. SULLIVAN will conduct the orchestra—"an honor of which New York should be proud." Why New York should be proud remains, however, a puzzle Perhaps the solution may be in the mind of the managers, whose experience has been more with other cities than with New York. However, if Mr. Pinafore Sullivan shall now make lots of money for himself out of the piece which has already made so much money for other people, he may feel happy if not proud.

The European nation that has the courage and the common sense to take the first steps toward army retrenchment is yet to be found. Austria has just voted her army bill establishing the war footing at 800,000 men, and making the peace footing lead up to it.

LOTTA's 'longshoreman, if she has a 'long shoreman, gives a new piquancy to the performances of that versatile being. It hardly seems credible that Herr ERHARD ZAFF of San Francisco, formerly of Cincinnati, should make a mistake in so important a matter as to whether it was Miss CRABTHEE that he married in July, 1872, and who is the mother of his three children ERHARD, LOTTA, and JOHN. Yet the defiant and even sardonic manner in which Lotta's lawyer in Philadelphia treats this claim of Herr ZAPF, hinting that he will lodge the latter in jail if he can get at him, indicates a very astounding mistake or else a very audacious attempt a blackmail. Several other persons lay claim to being husbands of Lorra, although, says Lawyer HEVERIN, she never had even one husband, Possibly some marvellous identity of names may cause this confusion; yet Chabtree is by no means an ordinary name

The city of New York should not house sick women and helpless babies in tinder-boxes

Unward of 20,000 deaths have occurred from this year's visitation of cholera in Japan. This was the epidemic which was raging when the German Envoy, last July, violated the quarantine established by the Japanese authorities, relying on the fact that a treaty gave him the right to do so.

The doings of the planets Mars, Jupiter,

and Saturn during the past summer and autumn can hardly have failed to attract the attention of the most careless observer. For several months they have been by far the most conspicuous objects in the evening sky. Their oscillatory movements-now approaching, now receding, now equi-distant and now stretched irrogularly across the sky like heads sliding on an invisible string-have given them an interest considered merely as picturesque objects, that under other circumstances they would have lacked. A glanco at these planets shows that they have now returned into almost the same relative positions that they held early in the summer. Their wanderings are worth tracing. On May 9, Mars, swinging swiftly in his orbit, overtook ponderous Jupiter in the eastern sky, and for a few hours the two shonso close together that they looked like a double star of extraordinary size and beauty. Then Mars hurried eastward, and on June 30 passed so close by the slow-moving Saturn that the naked eye could not separate them, and in the telescope they presented a rare spectacle. A month or two later Mars had got far to the eastward of Saturn, while Jupiter had drawn somewhat to the west, and the three were strung along the zodiae at nearly equal distances apart. attracting all eyes by their brilliancy and their striking contrasts of color. Mars continued his course toward the east until he had gone so far that the regularity of the planetary process sion was broken and the effect of contrast was destroyed. But after riding rough-shod, as it were, across three or four constellations ssing so close to the Seven Sisters, the Piefades, that they timidly grew dim, and outdazzling their formidable-looking neighbor, the Buil's Eye, the flory planet turned upon his track. For several weeks he has been galloping westward as if bent upon another tourney with Saturn, and now the three planets are once more nearly equi-distant, although further apart than when they were last in that position. Mars will not meet Saturn again, for this week his westward career will be stopped, and toward the end of the menth he will be

again charging down upon the Bull in the east, The explanation of these wandering move ments of the planets, which sorely puzzled the in any modern schoolbook of astronomy, and the study of them furnishes one of the most convincing proofs of the Corennican system.

News About Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Tilden tella his few intimate friends that filden's wary physique, and all statements of semi-officinorthpieres regarding his present excellent health must be heavily disconned. He is a broken man physically.

The First Shad of the Season. Middleton, Carmen & Co. of Fulton Market

received on Salurlay a consistent of shad, the first of the season, from Savaninab, tia. They were caught in the Savaniah Rover. They averaged about two rounds each, and were immediately bought by behinding and for two or three private houses at \$1.50 each.

TERROR IN A MINING VILLAGE.

Colliery Beneath It. MAHANOY PLANE, Pa., Dec. 7 .- The extensive coal mine of Miller, Hoch & Co., in which is employed about 300 men, has been a source of terror to the inhabitants of this little mining town, caused by the fact that the underground workings of the colliery are directly under the village. The veins of coal having been nearly worked out, have left nothing but a mere shell of earth to prevent the whole village from falling into the cavernous depths below, and this came very near being its fate on Friday night last. At an early hour the villagers were startled from their slumbers by loud noises from the bowels of the earth. For a time there was a scene of wild confusion, which was greatly increased when the earth began to cave in and disappear, and the houses to rock to and fro and topple over, causing many to think that the town was soon to disappear from sight. An investigation made it apparent that it was unsafe longer to remain in the village, and the inhabitants began to move their household effects to a piace of safety. The foundations and waits of their dwellings were cracked as though an earthquake had visited the place. The ground all around was also cracked. Many of the residents remained up all night moving their goods. The cause of all the trouble is that the pillars of coal, which are generally left standing in the mines at different places to support the earth above, had been removed, leaving nothing but a thin shell of ground to, keep the village from sinking. The courts will be applied to for an injunction to prevent the company from mining any more coal from under the town.

This is the second time within a lew months that a sinking of the earth has occurred at this mine. The first sinking was not in the thickly populated part of the village, but much damage was done, and many citizens were compelled to move to places of safety.

Prognostications from New Jersey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I read in THE SUN of to-day an article under the head of "The Republican Outlook." It is suggestive in more ways than one. I see nothing to prevent the perpetrators of the fraud of 1876 from continuing their little game of theft and robbery as successfully in 1880. Why not? The plot to capture New York, as exposed by the writer, can be carried out just as well in all the other States that are controlled by Republican managers. Indiana and Oregon, if Lamcorrect are the only ones of the Northern and Western States that are beyond their power of manipulation. These are not necessary, as without their votes the machine politicians could secure 229 votes in the Electoral Colleges. Indeed, the policy of stealing New York alone would be much more dangerous than an attempt at grabbing the whole. My impression is that neck or nothing will be the game. The lower House of Congress will be lost to them, but that has been gone for four years, and they will be as well off in that respect.

There can be no question of the legality of such a mode of easting the electoral vote, if authorized by State powers. It is within my memory that other States than South Carolina

thorized by State powers. It is within my memory that other States than South Carolina did not appoint electors by the people. The nen-popular way was the customary way on the organization of the Federal Government, and for a number of years after. It is just as legal now. It might be said, it is true, that a return to that obsolete plan of election would create a doubt, after all, whether the Federal Government was not one of States rather than of people. But the advocates and apologists for fraud are equal to any emergency, and though they would cease spelling nation with a great big N for a while, they could use a very large 8 in the case of every State thus remitted to its original exercise of sovereignty. The others of course, would remain under the large N and the small s.

We live and learn by experience. That demonstrates that the Republican party will hesitate at nothing to retain power. The leaders are satisfied that the mass of their voters will austain any and every measure, no matter how baid, burefaced, or contradictory, that looks to such an end. When religion throws a covering garb over such iniquities and crimes as have been developed on the part of those who piotted, by means of forgery and perjury, to steal the high office of President, and such acts are defended by men who brate of public virtue and many process of the part of those who piotted, by means of forgery and perjury, to steal the high office of President, and such acts are defended by men who brate of public virtue and many many and approve any act er policy on the part of their leaders, at all hazzards, as they did three years ago. Perhaps, too, they might be thankful that their plastic consciences were not called on to be stretched to a greater extent than in endorsing what can be sustained by precedent, apart from any such small drawback as consistency. than in endorsing what can be sustained by precedent, apart from any such small drawback

precedent, apart from any such small drawback as consistency.

We can depend on one thing, and that is that the manipulators of the Republican party are not sure of their reckoning yet, by a very long way. They will be in no situation this time to do any counting, as they did before, and will do their level best, not only to nullify their own precedent but to carry their point under the specious plea of revolution.

NEMO.

NEMO.

Woman's Rights in Smoking Care.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The case of the lady who was arrested last Friday for defending her-self from the insults of the man who deliberately puffed smoks in her (see ought to arouse the indurnation of every lady in the city and Justice Morgan's remarks saying that she was untadylike were also uncalled for and deserve censure. One so sectionly effected by the mode as this lady claims to be was perfectly justified in striking from the presented genesses is mouth the oftensive eigar, the smoke of which he without a doubt purposely puffed into her face. One is not at the sitinal to strangulation without remonstrance, and for one regret that the deputy sheriff does not carry a mark from the blow she gave him that will hist as long as the stignia of his conduct will wick to him.

It is useless to advise the ladies not to take smoking cars, for on every street car in this city mounterpermitted to smake upon the front platform, and the present gers inside are sufficient by the dense smoke which is carried through the door and window.

E. G. C. every lady in the city, and Justice Morgan's remarks

Young Men who Don't Go to Church. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Mr. Talmage recently asserted that infidelity is making rapid. progress in the present generation. He is about right, I think, wherever the blame for it may lie. I am a con-resitor, working among a number of young men, and, ism is decaying with an expiring century BRASS DASS.

Dutchmen Can Keep Awake.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg leave to trespass on your valuable space, apropos of Mr. Mack's new discovery, as set forth in Tuesday's Sex, in the let-Surpristing Peculiarity of Dutchmen," which he piticulty appeals to the medical profession t which he pitantily appeals to the medical profession to explain "why it is that the Dutch can't see after 4 or clock." I wish to state, by way of enlightening him, that a large number or our bakers are Putaliment, that the perform their work after 6 of clock, that our Ducch newspapers, all over the universe, are printed after 4 of clock that a Dutch near it is now in P. M. writing down these lew simple tacks. But perhans he is a farmer, and goes his lutter theorems of or desired a singlet, and spars them on all day without proper tool or noorishment. Then they may well be hephesisy blank, and madde to make their way home at a gived phessing to him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size As the ctions of the heaven't todies have been set forth at the longth by Prof. Proctor shell others in The Sos, nich is so universally rend, it is destrable to "make things plain " to the multitude, and I venture to say that the opinious expressed, unless has done the facts of tained from nature's laws, cannot be depended on. The metion of the meen is as follows: The daily motion of the earth in its revolution carries the moon with it, the moon being the interior body, and the moon follows the arth in the revolution each day, except about not in the of time each day. Hence the earth inversion meght times to the moon stwenty seven times, a near

A Little Ancient History.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a re-cent Washington letter I find the tollowing sentence: "Gen. Jackson, like Tilden, was chested; but, unlike Triden, he fought a good fight, and was elected twice

fight on the occasion of his being cheated out of the Presidency in 1825, and, in consequence, was thereafter Pre-issue vin 1825, and, in consequence, was increast elect d. There is no analogy between the cheating 1924 and 1870, and certainly no basis for a comparison the fight made by the candidates cheated. Journey adams was consent through the top as of the provided by a free toward through the toward the provided by a free toward and a result of the figure of the decision acquises of the result in 1822, although the decision acquises of the result in 1822, although curation, and, after Mr. Adams had nelwood be neighborizes, Get. Jackson was the Stat Streatin up, shake hands with, and congratulate the new President. So much nor the "pand light" made Jackson which this Washington suggestions have had Mr. Tiden emiliate. A Vateras Pots Ranwar, N. J., Dec. 5.

THE FINGER NAILS.

A Visit to the Operating Room of a Manicure -Her Methods and Patrons.

The person who, alone in New York, makes a specialty of attending to the finger nails, lives in handsome quarters on Twenty-third street near Booth's Theatre. There a Sun reporter found her, in a large and richly furnished parlor, but a small portion of which, behind a green silken screen and near a window. was set apart for the practice of her profession. Behind that screen on a small table were displayed many gleaming scissors of odd shapes, bright ivory handled knives and files, boxes of cosmetics and polishing powders, bottles of perfume, and an infinity of other tools and materials for the treatment, upon correct principles of art, of the finger nails. The manicure herself, seated on a low stool in the window, was a large, fine-looking woman, very dressed, apt of tongue and deft of tastefully hand while plying her novel craft. Before her stood a luxurious armchair for the person to be

hand while plying her novel craft. Before her stood a luxurious armchair for the person to be operated upon.

"Yes," said she, looking up pleasantly, "I was the first, and I believe am still the only, manieure in this country. It is wonderful to me that there are not more here to practise the art. In France manieures are as common as barbers in New York, and there should be enough demand for their services to bring them into equal request here. As a mark of refinement, of good breeding, careful keeping and beautifying of the finger nails its as essential as the care of the teeth. Perhaps it is even more so, for taking care of the teeth is in inrap part a matter of selfish interest to the owner of the teeth, but in caring for the finger nails we do so out of consideration for decency, love of the beautiful, and regard for the feelings of those with whom we are brought in contact. Nails, you know, will not ache, even though they may be in permanent mourning, bitten as ragged as the edge of a saw and fringed with frayed cuticle and hang nails. Perhaps that is why so many people neglect them. But I cannot complain. When i started in business, two years ago, I waited some days before my first customer came—a lady, who paid me a dollar for putting her nails in order—and now I have as much as I can attend to, as many as tweive, fourteen, and even sixteen a day, and as each one takes an average of three-quarters of an hour, my hands are kept pretty busy all day long. A great number of my customers are regular. That is, instead of coming in for an occasional fixing up of their nails, as a man goes into a strange barber shop for a shave, they take regular courses of treatment, for three months at a time, coming to me onee a week.

"Those who thus artistically beautify their difference for the contents."

Those who thus artistically beautify their

week.

"Those who thus artistically beautify their digits are of the very best class of society. They are ladies of the highest families, gentlemen of the most aristocratic clubs, bankers, brokers, and merchants. I know of but one politician among them.

My frincipal customers are ladies of wealth and reducement. All the members of four of the wealthiest tamilies of New York, from the children up to the grandparents, come to me once a week. One of those families has been very unfortunate in its nails. I have had to cure them of almost every blemish, detect, and bad habit possible, but at last, I am happy to say, have get them in beautiful condition."

"What do you mean by blemishes, defects, and bad habits?"

"Blemishes include discolorations, white spots, and opacity; brittle and bad-growing nails are defective, and among the many bad habits are punching at the matrix at the base of the nail until it is rough and raised in an unsighity and often painful manner, as that practice is a prolific cause of hang nails; biting the nails, which causes them to have rough edges and ugly shape; tearing and elipping the thickened cuticle at the sides of the nails, and cleaning underneath the nails with sharp instruments, which should never be used for that purpose. All these things I cure; and no matter how unsightly the nails may be, I can guarantee giving them, in a reasonable time, beauty of form and color. Allor they are once put in good ments, which should never be used for that purpose. All these things I cure; and no matter how unsightly the nalls may be. I can guarantee giving them, in a reasonable time, beauty of form and color. After they are once put in good condition it is not difficult to keep them so. The services of the manicure are not necessary oftener than once a week, although some ladies come to me regularly twice every week. As a rule, those who are most careful of their nails and vieit me oftenest are the very ones who are most likely to unblushingly rob me of the credit of my work by claiming it for themselves. What beautiful nails you have! You must have been to the manicure, says one lady to another, who has just left my house. Oh, dear, no! I have no occasion to go to the manicure. My nails grow naturally that way, replies the dear, artless creature. But I have my consolation in my service of the beautiful—and my deliar and a half. It is not true, you know, that nails grow beautiful and perfect naturally. At least, I have asver seen any that did. Nature is not to be trusted implicitly for the fashloning of the human form divine, as you may have suspected if you have ever contemplated a lot of sea bathers."

"Do fashlons in naits change, like those in bonnets, for instance?"

"Cortainly not. There is a standard of the beautiful and artistic which cannot change. The nails should be long, almond-shaped, pink at the base, white at the point, free from spois, perfectly smooth and highly polished. Where one cannot grow long nails, round oval ones must be accepted. Abroad it is regarded as a mark of high breeding to have long pointed and fails, the assumption being that the plebelans who have to earn a living cannot cherish and preserve such brittle badges of rank. In China that idea is carried to such an extensity that mandarins often grow mails three or four inches long, which they protect ordinarily by gold sheaths.

"Come, sit down here and let me show you what improvement your nails are susceptible."

sheaths. "Come, sit down here and let me show you what improvement your nails are susceptible of and as I operate on them you can see what my processes are. First, the fingers are coake! of, and as I operate on them you can see what my processes are. First, the fingers are scaked in a bath of perfumed medicated water and dried. Then, with this file I give the nail the desired almond shape, so. Now, with these delicate curved scissors I trim off the superfluous citicle about the nails and remove the hang nails. At this point I would remove the discolorations and blemishes in tint. Next, to polish, I spread this nail powder on this chamois-skin polisher and apply it briskly. See how the nails shine now, almost like diamonds. But we want a little deeper tint, one that will resemble the examistic research flush on the inside of a sea shell. This pink cosmetic will bestow it, and at the same time will give pliability to the nails and heal the clipped edges of curicle. Once more the fingers go into a bath of perfumed water, and then the nails are repolished, and if you thought they shone before, what do you think of them now? Beantiful, of course, they are, thanks not to nature but the manicure. Lost of all—the finishing touch—the customer must be perfumed. And you see that I must keep busy toget through it all in three-quarters of an hour."

"Are you not afraid that a process so simple

Resp busy toget through it all in three-quarters of an hoar.

Are you not afraid that a process so simple as this seems to be will be taken out of your hands by your customers for themselves or by rivels who will learn it from you?

Not at all. All Louid teach them would not harm my business. Not one person in ten thousand can use the left hand so lightly, steadily, and effectively as would be required to put the nalls of the right hand in order. Two hands are needed for the job. And, as for educating other manicures, I have no fear. Indeed, I would be pleased to see more, as they would tend to cultivate the public appreciation of the importance of the art I practise, and I have no reason to dread competition. Nobody can shape the naits as I can. It is not so simple a thing as people generally imagine. There is something, too, in the knowledge of my recipes. Be I use buter things on the flugers to break the habit of biting the nails? No, not at all. I simply make the nails so beautiful that even a thoughtless child will have sufficient force of will to refirm from spoiling them. Leok at your nails now, sir, and bite one of them if you can find the beart to do so. I defy you to do it."

Foreman Landers's Claim. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUY I WAS

surprised to read in this morning's Sex, with reference to the are at 227 Seventh street, that the fremen could not enter the building, as the fire was so flerce, and that ladenter the building, as the fire was as ferce, and that halders had to be not up in the rear, and a stream of water
posited in at the windows. More was fine first engine to
arrive, proceded by Hoos and Ladder II, and thock my
lim to the fourth flow by the stateway, where the fire
irrac out, and first the first extinguished before the monters of the limes and ladder extinguished before the monters of the limes and ladder extinguished before the monters of the limes and ladder extinguished before the monters of the limes and ladder extinguished before the tremise's,
and found the best of Lazzie Will, and would have found
the boy if I had known or the other bedreom.

William H. Lastens, Foreiman of Engine Co. 28.

New York, Dec. 6.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Senator Don Cameron is striving to interest Republican members of C the Grant boom. Grant is expected in Philade scheme the desires Congress to Advision over for the limit days effect on the 15th or 15th mat. It has plan its adopted Congress will take a wearting of theory three waves. The bencerative leaders wish to subject from the 2th limit by Jan.

Colored Emigrants to Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-The colored people who came here a few days aco on their way to Indiana are stranded, and ferring appears are being made to raise money to get them to Indiana. They decire that

Reading the Bible Through Forty Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Doc, S .- Some twelve years ago mental powers have remained sound, and same that the fit has passed fire long trace in reading. In the ratiose rears he has read the fitting enthely by longer brigh-tion, and the re-dimensional Psalons through 142 trace. If your waters to respect to the fitting as the same of Mr. Mackean is about 50 years old.

The First Train.

The first train over the new flusion, House Tunnel and Western Railroad reacted North Asiams at 127% which as an Saturday afternson. Avoid irritating the lungs with a cold, by using Jayne's Expectorant. - 4ds. SUNBEAMS.

-Sir Julius Benedict, the musical celebrithough 78 years old, was to have been married

week to a lady thirty years his is Bas-reliefs and statues, one of them of

colessal size, have been found at Marathon, near the site of the Temple of Neurests. The inhalitants have forbidden their removal to the Athens Museum. -The King of Saxony has offered a prize, open to all nations, to consist of silver plate, for the best scheme for rendering harmless to fish in rivers and lakes

the refuse from factories and sowage from towns. -Great preparations are making at Nice for the International Regatta. America'is represented by Mr. Peabody Kussell's Faustine and the Danntiesa. The Hildegarde, belonging to the Prince of Wales, is down for a match with the Empress of Russia's yach.

-According to an accurate calculation. there are 850 candidates for the next general election; there are associated and the next general election in England to centest 652 scata. In 30 boroughs returning one member there are as yet no Laberal candidates, and in fifty-three there are no Conservative. In forty-four counties the Liberals have as yet no candidate, and in twenty-six the Conservatives not

-The spire of the Russian Admiralty in St. Petersburg is, hard times notwithstanding, to be result at a cost of \$15,000. The Admiralty occupies a vast square facing the Neva, and one wing of it is confronted by the sperial winter palace. The gilded spire forms the final point of perspective of five long "prospects," and is sur mounted by a gilded ship in full sail

-Monsigner Kirby has resigned the office of rector of the Irish College at Rome, which he has held for many years, and will be elevated to the College of Cardinals. He will be one of the prelates in attendar on the Pope to advise on Irish ecclesiastical affairs, and will be succeeded in the rectorship of the Irish College by Canon Verdon, a nephew of Cardinal Cullen. -A thieves' supper is one of the novelties

of London. In a mission hall near Drury Lane the habit-ual criminal has found friends, who, on his discharge, invite bim to a festival. This is the principle, and has year 537 have thus had a welcoming hand held out to them on emerging from prison. Money has been given to some. All were entertained and lectured on the prin ciple that honesty is the best policy.

-Among the tropical plants purchased by the King of Holland, for the adornment of his new the king of Holland for the adornment of his new con-servatory are two huge pain trees. Twenty one horses were harnessed to the platform on wheels, whereon re-posed the smaller of these two magnificent trees, the trunk of which measures forty feet in length, and its crown of fronds twenty-four feet in diameter. This tree weight two tons and a half, and its companion, a much larger specimen of the date paim, sixty feet in height. weighs a ton more

-The Right Hon. J. A. Roebuck, whose death has been just announced, was very small in stature, with a singularly large head and a pale, eager face. He spoke very slowly, and his style was keen and incisive. On his first return in the Reform Parliament of 1802—he was one of three in the present House of Commons who sat in that Parliament—he took place among the half dozen best speakers in the House. Some thirty years since he had a severe paralytic shock, and never wholly recovered the use of his speech or limbs. For a few years he was permitted to speak sitting

-The amiable and sporting Empress of Austria does not visit Ireland for the hunting season this year. She is at present staying at her Hungarian colage of Godollo, where her chief occupation is her riding school and her horses. The riding school is of vast ex tent and splendidly fitted up, ornamented with looking glasses, and accommodated with comfortable galleres for the spectators. A riding master from Rens's Circus is engaged, and when the Empress is not taking rining exercise herself, nothing amuses her more than to see povices taking their first lessons

-Pick, the celebrated Berlin detective who performed wondrous feats in the war of ferreing out incentions criminals, has just filed. He commenced his public enters as Burgomaster of Feddichow, a small town on the Oder, which office he exchanged for Commissary of Criminal Police, some six and twenty years ago. It was he who broke up the band of unietactors who were the terror of Pomerania in 1850. He joined the band himself, aided them in committing several oversacts of treason, and enabled himself to identify them when they were netted by a force of gendarmerie.

-It will be interesting to our army men to learn the details just published of the rations given the British soldier in the field. A pound of bread, a pound of fresh meat, half a pound of fresh vegetables, three-quarters of a pound of flour, and, at the discretion of the commanding officer and medical staff, a past of porter or half a gill of spirits form the daily ration. As it is not always practicable to obtain broad, fresh meat, or fresh vegetables, three-quarters of a pound of biscut, four, or rice are to be considered equivalent to the ra-tion of bread, a pound of sait meat or three-quarters of a pound of preserved meat may be substituted for the fresh meat ration, and two ounces of preserved vege-tables, one ounce of compressed vegetables, or a quarter of a pound of enious or leeks may take the place of the fresh vegetables.

-A newspaper correspondent in Alaska has been making notes of the temperature. During June, July, and August of the present summer the average at 7 A. M. was between 50° and 55°; at moon, 57° to 92°, The highest temperature observed during the summer was 70°. The most remarkable characteristic of this summer weather is the paipable, velvet softness of the atmosphere. During winter there are storms at a temparattire of 35° to 40°, and strong winds sweep the chan nels along the coast, lash them into waves, and carry salt scul far into the woods. In the long nights the value of a sing home, with blazing crackling, yellow cedar fire and book-covered tables is then appreciated. Snow falls frequently, but never to any great dopth, and never lies long. The mercury seldom fails below 20° on the coast. It is different in the interior, beyond the moun-

tains, where 40" below zero is not uncommon -An eccentric Englishman has lately built a house in the Quarter Tivoli, for the residence of himself, his wife, and eight children, which is the talk of all Paris. It is circular, and has neither door nor win-dows externally. The approach to it is from the ground floor on to the roof by a ladder, which is moved up and down by machinery similar to that of a drawlender There is only one floor, and that contains eighteen sport ments, more or less small, looking lufe the centre, which is lighted from above by a glazed cupola. One stove for all these rooms is in the middle, and in summer its place is to be occupied by an exquisite parters of flowers. A circular haloupy, open to all the apartments, surrounds this place. The motive of this oddity is, of centre, only known to the author of it; but everyhedr can see that two points are gained by it-immunity from taxes of doors and windows, and a perfect preventive of any ab-

-Of the 827,616 men of the Austro-Hungarian army, the Resistance of the Prussian Grand Staff in-forms us, 273 per 1/00 are German, 177 Magyars, 470 Slava of whom libbare Czechs, Moravians, and Slova & 20 Rathemans, 76 Poles, 46 Creats, 36 Sevenans, 31 Serbs, 71 are Romanians, 9 Italians. The figuralisation most numerous in the artiflery, least numerous such cavairy. The Manyars are found mostly in the rayair? and light infantry. The Czechs prefer the engineers and cavalry. The Poles serve by preference in the cavalry and the corps of phonors. The Ruthemans are found. principally in the cavairy and in the corps of meners The Czech language is very widespread among the off-cers of artillery and the carriage train; the Polish and Magyar among the officers of artillery; the Shorenian in the corps of chasseurs; the French in the staff and the engineers. The knowledge of Sloveman and Roomanian s proportionately less common in the staff than in the rest of the army. -Two notices, framed, glazed, and sus-

pended upon the waits of a drum shop on the New Cand, at St. Petershurg, close to Mine. Sales table "former of the Heme less," are reckned among the currentle of the Russian capital. They rouge in low- -1 extent to gentlemen who honor my establishment with their congr. to forego robbery and theft while within its ins-cincts, not to thrush one another, and, on the whole, not to make unpleasant noises. Those who get in poorsvention to this warning will receive panishment in of dramshop, of a sort they will experience menchant in feeling." The second money affords a quaint contact to the first. "As soon as the read and rainy weather of 1 set in five copecks will be here advanced in each needy and weary man, that he may pay my a bed whereas to rest his body." The author of these nothers authors adheres to the text of both. It has east merry been a themselves he lays into them with a cutted but my poor wretch presenting himself after 8 in the exempts a saistance receives the parameter five character at has exhibited his legitimation papers and liste short exhortation, read about to ham -The Registrande of the Prussian Etal-Major has brought together some interesting states to the growth of European cities. Lendon, or comes first with its MCS-D2 inhabitant in 1811 or an about four milities at the present tax. Part but 714, est inhabitants, and in 1870 1.counting the numerous fautoures. Resid to now it has about a million. The (1) and the greatest proportional progress in the Hanover, which, between 1867 and 1875 rent, Lepate 40 per cent, Brown and Co. cent., Odesea St per cent., Francist of the cent., St. Ermmeen Force 30 per cent. I cent. Bristel 18 recent, Coremanos Lour. 10 per cent. Konnesters 15 per cent. Poer cent., Munder, Rollersham, and the Harris Lambon and House is 12 per cent. Heritalik si 11 per cent, Paris, Nantes, and shorthmost Amsterdam and Colorne sper cent, Venue ham 7 percent, Prague and Lycus Girtis-

cant is taken of the towns of Busin, "-

and furkey, on which anything like accurate the